SPECULATIONS AS TO THE CHANCES OF DANGER FROM FIRE.

MANY PRECAUTIONS ADOPTED-THE COLUMBIAN , FIREWORKS DISPLAY-VAULTS UNDER THE NEW-YORK APPROACHES STORED WITH

> LIQUOR-STATEMENTS OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER.

What would be the resultant effect upon the approaches to the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge in case of a fire in the vaults under the approaches at the New-York end? This question has been recently pressed for answer, and the question has also been asked whether the trustees have done all in their power in the disposal of the valuable leases to minimize the danger to the structure in the event of a conflagration. Further, the query is suggested as to how many thousands of people, having important business on hand between the two great divisions of Greater New-York, would have to undergo hours of uneasiness and unavoidable delay in case of

The first question will never receive a satisfactory answer, except through the issue of a flery Of the main structure, of course, it can truly be said that nothing except a tremendous fire on the long pier that extends out to and is built around the base of the tower, or in one of the many big buildings in the neighborhood of Franklin Square, where the network of overhanging iron throws fantastic shadows on the thoroughfare below, would harm it. And then the main or suspended portion would not be harmed. for the anchor pier of the great cables, four in number, is still far beyond. These cables are safe from chance of harm except by fire on the Bridge itself, and there the protection would appear to be as adequate as it can possibly be made. STANDPIPES AS FIRE EXTINGUISHERS.

From the bases of the towers on either side standpipes have been raised to the floor level of the Bridge, and so arranged that the city fireengines on each side of the river can attach hose to them and feed the lines of hose which have been provided on the Bridge itself. The Bridge lines can be operated either by the firemen or by the Bridge workmen, who have been trained in their duties in this regard by frequent experiences more or less triffing in themselves. These same experlences, however, have at times been sufficient to show the need for prompt action and skilful handling of facilities to prevent serious results. The flooring of the driveways has been on fire more than once, possibly more often than any published record will show.

In addition to the stand pipe service for the convenience of the New-York and Brooklyn Fire Departments, a number of portable fire extinguishers have been fixtures in the scheme of bridge protection from fire for many years, and there are tanks also provided at various points, which are always kept filled with water for an emergency. Another important consideration is the availability of the fireboats. It was demonstrated previous to the Columbian fireworks display that any of them could throw a working stream over the Bridge. By the way, at that time an unforeseen thing occurred which wellnigh turned the chestnut locks of the chief engineer, C. C. Martin, prematurely gray. He recalled the circumstance yesterday while convers ing with a Tribune reporter about this very matter. New-Yorkers remember the overwhelming prodigality of the display of fireworks provided for use on the Bridge on that eventful night. As a matter of fact, the programme had been so ar ranged as to work into a cumulative effect, that is, the picture painted in fire on the screen of night was to grow larger and larger, the pieces more and more comprehensive until all should be lost in the glory of the Niagara of fire which had been laid the entire length of the structure between the towers. This was to be the climax, the

apotheosis of the fire king. THE GREAT PYROTECHNIC SHOW. "We were all more or less apprehensive about the venture," said Mr. Martin, in detailing the circumstances, "and we had made every preparation. The engines were stationed at the standpipes, and we had the fireboats ready. Lines of hose were kid the entire length of the Bridge floor, and the fire extinguishers were also ready to hand. Then we scattered a deep layer of sand over all of the wooden flooring, and wet that down with the sprinkling carts. Wishing to gather all the enjoyment from the spectacle I could, I had decided to keep away from the Bridge and watch the display from a window on the Heights. It all started off well enough, and nothing amiss would have occurred had it not tieen for a single spark that struck the business end of a hig rocket. Then the fun hegan. That rocket went off when nobody was looking for it. and it succeeded in setting fire to everything else in sight and out of sight, and the display that succeeded, while not down on the bills, was simply terrific. Depend upon it, I got to the Bridge as fast as my legs would carry me, and I found the men scared, and scared badly. The Bridge was on fire in half a dozen places, just as I had feared it would be when I started for it. Some of the men had been burned severely, but fortunately no one was hurt seriously, and there was scarcely any panic. I had given the firehoats instructions rigidly to refrain from throwing water until they should be signalled by me I did that for the reason that I knew the instant they began to work the news would be fiashed clear to California that the Brooklyn Bridge was on fire, tremendous loss of life and all that sort of thing, and that I desired to prevent. In addition to the fire extinguishers and the attachment of engines to the standpipes, we buckets, the hose and the extinguishers we succeeded after a little in putting out the fire, and I do not suppose that \$5 worth of demage was done. The ends of protruding timbers were burned a triffe, and in one case, where the fire had got under the flooring, one of our riggers climbed underneath on the ironwork and put that out. That was one of my chief fears, for e strong wind blowing under the Bridge would fan a little flame into a big blaze in a few moments. But it was extinguished, and the fireboats were not called upon to assist. That was all the experience we wanted in that direction, and I made up my mind that while I was in charge or had

anything to say there should never be another effort to display fireworks from the Bridge." HOW THE VAULTS ARE OCCUPIED. But the approaches to the Bridge are of equal importance, and it is interesting to inquire



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whether the trustees have fulfilled all of their | ROBBED OF HIS DIAMONDS | A WOMAN "SCORCHER" DISCHARGED. obligations to the public in regard to them. Surface indications point to a weakness. On

Surface indications point to a weakness. On the Brooklyn side there are no vauit stores under the arched approaches. This evil, if it is to prove an evil at some time in the future, is confined to the New-York end. As has been said, the main cables are safe, for they are anchored solidly in the big square of stone, although adjoining, under the first two arches between that pier and Pearl-st., or Franklin Square, there are two vault stores. At Pearl-st, the arches begin and run west along Frankfort-st. The first is occupied by a cold storage warehouse, and this overlaps into the second, or No. 4. In No. 5 the first indication appears of possible disregard of public safety. It is occupied by a liquor-house, and the open windows reveal to the eye of the observer that the two upper floors, reaching into the apex of the arch, are stored high with barrels of liquor. In the rear is a barrel yard, where a cooper works, and right along side, and following the line of the Bridge stone work back again to Pearl-st., is a low building containing a battery of boilers. No one who has never been a close observer of a spirit fire can imagine what degrees of heat can be obtained, and until a fire has occurred it will never be known how much havee with the will never be known how much havoe with the stone, brick and concrete work above it a fire in this establishment would play.

ALLEGED SAFETY OF THE CABLES.

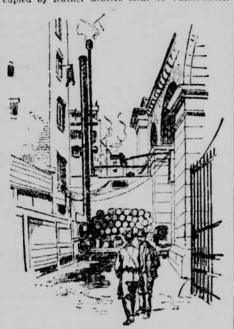
Chief Engineer Martin, to whom the reporter was referred for information, was asked the question as to the possible effect of such a fire upon the cables of the railroad that crosses the Bridge, "None at all," was his decided answer. Bridge. "None at all," was his decided answer. "If a fire should occur in any of the vaults, it would simply burn out the vault. The Bridge approach would not be injured. Why, even if there was an explosion below, it would simply blow out the ends of the vault affected. Nothing could lessen the stability of the stone work in the arch. The stone arch and the transverse arches of brick overlaying it, the concrete and the paving form a covering anywhere from five to fifteen feet in thickness over each of the fifteen feet in thickness over each of the alts. The cables would not be harmed in the

slightest degree."
"Traffic would not be delayed at all?" asked

Vell. I am not so sure of that now. I expect "Well, I am not so sure of that now. I expect that the smoke and even the fire might rise along the exterior of the arches, and the wind would carry it across the tracks so as to obstruct the running of trains for a time. But this same objection would apply to a fire in any of the buildings that line the Bridge approach on either side. It would be impossible, though, for the fire to get to the tracks themselves. It would have to rise and overleap the parapet of heavy stone and then jump across the driveway twenty-two feet and descend four feet to strike the cables of the road. We have never had a fire in any of the yoults, and of course cannot conjecture of the road. We have according to the road, we have along the full extent of the possibilities. We have always had a good class of tenants. The vaults are let on ten-year leases, with privilege of renewal for ten years more, and some of the tenants have begun on their second term."

LEATHER AND LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Adjoining the liquor establishment mentioned, vault number six is let to a car-heating company, and then the arch opens for the passing of Cliff-st. Across Cliff-st., the vaults are occupied by leather dealers clear to Vandewater.



more leather houses until the arch opens upon Rose-st. Then the Bridge follows a line of its own between rows of buildings to North Will-

fam-st. All the vaults in this space are let to another liquor establishment, and right in the corner of North William-st. is the engine room and boiler plant of this industry. But at Rose-st. the

driveway of the Bridge forms a hood over the

one low story in height. Now what would happen to the archway if those bollers were to explode some time? The question is relegated to the possibilities of the future. It is an old saying that "There is nothing like leather," and

saying that There is nothing like leather, and if so many leather men were willing and ready to lease the vaults, why not give them all over to

that valuable industry, it is asked, thus concentrating a business, which has its unpleasant features in the general eye, in a retired corner of the city? Certain it is that if a fire ever does

occur in either of the liquor establishments men-tioned, that fire will do more damage to the masonry than the income from leases for the entire term will suffice to reimburse the city for. And more, there will be an incensed public to

JURORS' FEES AND PRIVILEGES.

MAYOR STRONG APPROVES A BILL RESTRICTING

THEIR TIME OF SERVICE-OTHER

Mayor Strong held public hearings yesterday on

three bills affecting the jury system of this county,

The second bill provides that henceforth furo

jury notices from the Sheriff to the Commissioner

Sheriff Tamsen opposed the second bill regarding

the transfer. Mr. Tamsen said that the bill was unconstitutional, in that it took from him one of

the duties for which his office was constituted. It

deprived him of his constitutional right in the ap-

pointment of notice-servers. Major Plimley, Com-

missioner of Jurors, favored the bill, saving that

its object was to concentrate the responsibility in

the Commissioner of Jurors. The Mayor said he

would not take any action on the bill for several

The third bill gives jurors hereafter \$2 a day for their service besides the usual travelling expenses

at the rate of five cents per mile for each day of

attendance in court. Assistant District-Attorney Henry W. Unger favored the bill, because it was

simply an act of justice to the men. Assistant Cor-

poration Counsel John Proctor Clarke opposed the

bill, on the ground that it would cost the city to

poration Counsel John Proctor Clarke opposed the bill, on the ground that it would cost the city too much, and would not secure better jurors.

Mayor Strong also gave a hearing on two bills affecting the County Clerk's office, one extending the term of the County Clerk's office, one extending the term of the County Clerk from two years to four years, and another authorizing the appointment of two additional special clerks for the County Clerk's office at salaries of \$2,500. The extension of the term does not affect the present County Clerk, whose term sour years. The two clerks asked for are to take charge of the old records of the defunct Superior and Common Pleas courts, which, under the new Constitution, have been placed in the charge of the County Clerk. The Mayor approved both bills.

The Mayor approved a bill in the interests of the Fire Department providing that of the sums accurring to the city under the Raines Liquor Tax law 10 per cent shall be turned over to the Fire Department Pension Fund. The law provides that in any case no less than \$75,000 shall be taken out of the Raines law proceeds, and if the 10 per cent amounts to more than \$75,000 it must be turned into the fund. Under the old excise law the Fire Department was entitled to 10 per cent of the proceeds, provided it did not exceed \$75,000. There was no opposition, and the Mayor approved it.

He vetoed two special bills, one giving the Fire Board authority to reconsider the dismissal of James P. Reilly, who was dismissed ten years ago, and another, compelling the Fire Board to pay Margaret Hudson \$1,000 life insurance.

The bill directing all master plumbers to file a copy of their certificates with the Building Department was approved.

EXQUISITE LINENS FOR YACHTS.

don, have just completed an entire new outfit of

specially woven designs of the finest linens, table, bed, etc., for the American yachts Margarita and Varuna. Many of the fines and monograms are marvels of good taste and exquisite workmanship, and on their background of pure linen might be classed with works of art.

The famous old firm of Messrs. Walpole Brothers.

was approved.

of Jurors.

MEASURES CONSIDERED.

type foundry, and then

HIMSELF IS A FUGITIVE.

Frank Pollatschek, of No. 223 East Seventy-first st., who lately failed in the diamond and jewelry business because of the peculations of a trusted agent, who took \$18,000 worth of diamonds on membrandum and went away, appeared as complainant in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning. The trustfrom justice. Pollatschek has spent about \$2,000 in the fugitive. He traced him to Montreal, and there lost all track of him. On April 7 Pollatschek placed have been working on the case since.

open space, and minimizes the danger from fire to the superstructure above. These vaults are Querin's wife, living at No. 332 East Seventy-third st. In a moment of weakness she admitted that her husband and a confederate, John Reinhart, had pawned thousands of dollars' worth of Pollatschek's dismonds in and about the city. She also produced 140 pawn-tickets that had been hidden in the chimshe said, "he would have made much more money,

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

The first bill provides that after twelve days' service in court jurors shall not again be compelled to serve within the two years next following. The bill shall receive six days' notice prior to being called for duty. The bill also transfers the serving of the

Supreme Coult—1781. Nos. 6236, 8130, 7878, 7880, 8355, 8223, 8153. Clear.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Dugro, J.—Nos. 1197, 1410, 2602, 2609, 2610, 261d. Clear.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Adjourned until Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Adjourned until

Monday, May In.
Surrogate's Court Chambers Before Flizgerald, S.
Motion calendar called at 10:39 a. m. Wills for probate:
Suzanne Poussard, Leonard Friedman, Alexander McSorley, Edward Schutt, Thomas Brady, Rebecca Aaron, at
10:39 a. m., Louis Rapp, Patrick Dunican, Annie Bright,

REFEREES APPOINTED. By Pryor, J.

Matter of U. S. Nickel Manufacturing Company—Willin H. Willis.
People, etc., agt. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance ompany—Hugh R. Garden.
Matter of Heyman-Richard M. Henry.
Matter of Kayser—Ponald McLean,
Lamle agt. Daly—Norman T. M. Melliss, Norman T. M. Melliss, By Truax, J.

A SIXTH-AVE. CONFECTIONER SAYS HE LOST \$20,000 WORTH.

A FORMER EMPLOYE SUSPECTED AND PLACED UNDER ARREST-MONEY AND A CHECK

ALSO STOLEN.

Eugene C. Akers, who keeps a confectionery store at No. 273 Sixth-ave., reported to Captain O'Brien on Tuesday that some time on Monday night he was robbed of diamonds valued at nearly \$20,000. They were taken from a safe in his store, the combination of which was out of order. Besides the diamonds there were taken \$350 in money and a check for \$78.50. The thief got in through a rear window of the store. Akers gave Captain O'Brien the following list of jewelry which he said was taken: One eight-carat diamond ring, Tiffany setting; one onecarat ring; one marquise ring with a turquois centre; one diamond ring containing thirty-nine diamonds; one diamond stud containing a six-carat stone; one diamond stud of three carate; three pairs of screw diamond earrings; one gold bracelet, containing seven stones; eleven unset diamonds, weighing from one-fourth to three-fourths carats; fifteen gold rings; one gold neck-chain with heart locket and diamond centre; one fob chain with K. of P. charm; one gold English open-face watch; two gold s; one star lacepin set with a number of diamonds; breastpin with diamond centre; one horseshoe locket, eleven stones; four gold pencils; one pair of gold spectacles.

Akers kept the diamonds in a small tin box in the safe. He discovered the robbery on Tuesday morn-

estigation, arrested on Wednesday John H. Rydell, a former employe of Akers, on suspicion of being the Rydell is an adopted son of Akers's parents, and Akers gave him employment in his store. He discharged him a short time ago because he found out that he had been stealing small articles from Akers told the detectives that he suspected Rydell. He also said that Rydell was in the habit of going to the store late at night and sleeping there. He always got in through the rear window. Akers discovered the robbery on Tuesday the rear window of the store was open, and he concluded that Rydell was the thief. He further sald that the combination of the safe had been out of order for three months, but he had it fixed just be fore the robbery. Rydell knew the combination, but he (Akers) was not certain that he locked the safe when he closed the store on Tuesday. The tin box which contained the diamonds had

een broken open with a pair of shears, as was the been broken open with a pair of shears, as was the cash drawer, out of which the money was taken. Rydell was arrested in Eighteenth-st., between Seventh and Eighth aves, where he and a blind man had rented a room from a colored woman. He was remanded by Magistrate Kudilch Wednesday. He denied all knowledge of the robbery. None of the stolen gens was found in his possession, and none of the property has so far been recovered. Akers, the police say, has a craze for diamonds, and always wears considerable diamond jewelry. He is called the "diamond crank."

A COLORED BOY STEALS GEMS. HE ROBS HIS EMPLOYEES AND CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

For the last seven months and until Wednesday John Thompson, a colored lad, eighteen years old was a trusted employe of Simons Bros. & Co., jeweilers, of No. 19 Maiden Lane. His work was to ac company the various salesmen on their routes and carry their sample boxes for them. When he re urned from a trip Wednesday afternoon with E. H Rhoades, he pleaded sickness and asked to be excused for the rest of the day. His request was granted. A few minutes after he went away Edward S. Simons, of the firm, missed a package of eight diamonds, valued at \$1,000, from his desk. He found on the floor in a closet the outer wrapping of the package and one of the diamonds. Suspecting Thompson, Mr. Simons communicated with Police Headquarters. Detectives Reldy and Reilly found Thompson's sister at No. 268 West Houston-st, and she told them Thompson lived with his mother at No. 12 Downing-st. He was not at home and the detectives finally found him in Carmine-st. Thompson admitted his guilt and gave up the missing diamonds.

A DIAMOND THIEF'S WIFE ARRESTED. HIS CONFEDERATE TAKEN, TOO, BUT THE THIEF

One of the detectives gained the confidence of "If my husband had not been such a fool,"

she said. The would have made much more money." She then gave the lickets to the detective, telling him to dispose of them for as much as he could get and divide the proceeds with her. Reinhart, she said, pawned most of the gems, being employed by her husband on salary.

On this information a warrant was issued. This was executed Wednesday night by Detectives Collina and Reating, of the East Sixty-seventh-st station, and Reinhart and the woman were arrested. Reinhart had a lot of pawn-tickets, representing some of Pollatschek's jewelry. The defendants were held in \$2,000 ball each for the Grand Jury.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Before Van Brunt, P. J., Williams, Patterson, O'Brien and Ingraham, J.J.—Court opens at I. p. m. Motions, Orders, Nos. 2, 20, 31, 27, 14, 4, 33, 3, 32, 6, 36, 36, 41, 34, 43, 44, 44, 47, Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Pryor, J.—Motion calendar called at II a. m. Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Truax, Supreme Court—Special Term—Part III—Before Smyth, J.—Court opens at 16,20 a. m. Ex parte matters. Supreme Court—Special Term—Part III—Before Smyth, J.—Motions Demurrers: Nos. 146, 174, 157, Preferred causes: Nos. 2781, 2039, 2432. Clear.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part IV—Before Beach, J.—Law and fact: Nos. 2192, 2407, 2108, 1839, 1553, Clear.

Supreme Court-Special Term-Part V-Before Andrews, Causes to be sent from Part IV for trial. Case in itshed.

eterm.

eme Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Freed.

Preferred causes: Nos. 6236, 8130, 7878, 7880,

J.—Nos. 1107, 1410, 2502, 2609, 2610, 2516, Clear,
Supreme Coart-Trial Term-Part IV—Adjourned until
Monay, May 18.

Supreme Court-Trial Term-Part IV—Before McAdam,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part III for trial, Clear,
Supreme Court-Trial Term-Part VII—Before Daly, J.—
Causes to be sent from Part III for trial, Clear,
Supreme Court-Trial Term-Part VIII—Before Gilderstore, I.—Nos. 2509, 1527, 2188, 2189, 2561, 7696, 205,
0028, 2506, 708, 1681, 102, 1714. Case unfinished.

Supreme Court-Trial Term-Part VIII—Before Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial,
Case unfinished.

Supreme Court-Trial Term-Part IX—Before Giegerich,
J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII or trial, Case unfinished.

Supreme Court-Trial Term-Part X—Before Bischoff,
Supreme Court-Trial Term-Part X—Before Bischoff,

Snished.
Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part X—Before Bischoff, jr. J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII for trial. Case unfinished. Supreme Court—Trial Term—Part XI—Adjourned until Monday, May 18. Surrogat's Court—Chamber

ley, Edward Schutt, Thomas Brady, Rebecca Aaron, at 10:20 a.m.; Louis Rapp, Patrick Dunican, Annie Bright, at 2 p. m.; Louis Rapp, Patrick Dunican, Annie Bright, at 2 p. m.; Court—Trial Term—Before Arnold S.—No. 1163, will of Joseph Scher, at 2 p. m. City Court—Special Term—Before O'Dwyer, J.—Court opens at 10 a.m. Motions at 10:30 a.m. City Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Nos. 1263, 1427, 1525, 1234, 1194, 1325, Case unfinished. City Court—Trial Term—Part II—Before Conian, J.—Nos. 3699, 1378, 389, 1121, 1105, 1170, 11104, 1232, 1035, 4313, 1009, 1078, 885, 1181, 412, Case unfinished. City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Schuchman, J.—Nos. 857, 829, 689, 13905, 1334, 1335, 1508, 1182, 1314, 701, 1399, 1354, 1336, 699, 1270, 1277, 1301, 1331, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, Case unfinished. City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before Van Wyck, C. J.—Short causes: Nos. 4152, 4514, 4403, 4444, 4353, 3432, 4345, 4524, 4456, 4451, 4403, 4436, 3441, 4576, 4346, 4419, 4214, Clear.

Atwell agt, McGirr-Edward L. Patterson, Matter of U. S. Nickel Manufacturing Company-Will-

By Smyth, J.
Minor agt. Hartwell (3 cases)—John H. Rogan

Matter of United States Nickel Manufacturing Co-Herbert Reeves

RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

SHE GAVE A POLICEMAN A LIVELY CHASE-DIS-CHARGED IN COURT.

Miss Emma Roesske, the bicyclist who was arested for "scorching" on the Western Boulevard Wednesday evening, was arraigned before Magistrate Brann at the Harlem Court yesterday morning, and on her promise to be careful not to ride at illegal speed in the future, was discharged. Miss Roesske is twenty-eight years old and is forewoman Roesske is twenty-eight years old and is forewoman in the millinery establishment of Goldberg & Co., No. 435 West Broadway. She lives at No. 54 East Eighty-eighth-st. When arrested Miss Roesske was dressed in close-fitting gray knickerbockers, black stockings, bicycle slippers, a short gray lacket, shirt front, collar, tie and a gray golf cap. She gave the policeman a lively chase.

When she was taken to the West One-hundredth-st, station, the sergeant at the desk asked: "What is the boy's name?"

ANNUAL REVIEW AT THE MALL.

THE PARK POLICE PARADE WITNESSED BY MAYOR STRONG AND A CROWD OF ADMIR-ING NEW-YORKERS.

Indications of rain prevented many New-Yorkers from witnessing the annual parade and review of the Park Police yesterday morning, but a crowd of fair size was in the Mall in Central Park before 10 a. m., and many children and nurses were present t see the show when the policemen were lined up at the Arsenal an hour earlier. There were 200 in the ranks, and the battalion was composed of four companies, which were commanded respectively by Sergeants Flock, England, Ferris and Mulholland Capitaln Collins commanded the battalion, with Ser-geant Dillon as adjutant. The colors presented to the Park Police by George J. Gould were sainted and carried in the parade.

marched to the fountain circle at the head of the Mail to meet the mounted squad of twenty-four men under command of Sergeant Egan. The grandstand was well filled by Invited officials and other
guests when Mayor Strong arrived with Corporation Counsel Scott, two minutes before 10 o'clock.
Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, president of the Park Board,
received the Mayor. There was a good deal of applause as the Park Police marched down the Mail between the rows of admiring men, women and chiloren, and were drawn up for review.
Colonel Cruger locked arms with the Mayor and
walked with him along the line of police, other
officials following. The review over, the police
paraded past the grand-stand and then performed
some military evolutions in the Mail to the delight of
the witnesses. Mayor Strong praised the men and
complimented the Park Commissioners, and then
the battalion marched back to the Arsenal. under command of Sergeant Egan.

Headed by the 7th Regiment Band, the police

PRODUCING ELECTRICITY CHEAPLY.

A STARTLING STORY FROM BOSTON OF A NEW PROCESS-DR. JACQUES'S CARBON BATTERY.

to compute the amount of energy stored in a piece So much coal contained so much pure carbon. A given quantity of the latter, combined with as much oxygen as it would take, would yield a certain amount of heat, and this was equivalent to a given amount of power. But it has never been possible to get, in actual practice, anything like the theoretical energy, especially if ordinary combustion under the boiler of a steam engine was the method of conversion adopted, and the engine was used to run a dynamo. Under these circumstances, with the most perfect apparatus obtainable, it was feasible to capture and utilize only from 2 to 6 per cent of the hidden possibilities of the fuel.

It has been perceived, therefore, that a radically different system must be pursued. Something analogous to a galvanic battery, in which a cold oxidization of materials would occur, but in which carbon should be used instead of copper and zinc, was suggested; and several electro-chemists have been working along that particular line of experiment for several years. Every now and then som of them believes, and tells the world, that he has almost or quite reached the goal toward which all are striving. About eighteen months ago, for instance, Dr. Borchers, a German, declared that he had devised a curbon battery that yielded from 25 to 33 per cent of the power stored in the coal consumed. Subsequent results failed to justify his

claim, however. The latest announcement of success in this highly important and revolutionary research comes from Boston. Dr. William W. Jacques, an electrician. who pursued his scientific studies in Johns Hopkins University and in Europe and who has for years been connected with the Bell Telephone Company, says that he has been able to secure an efficiency of 82 per cent from a carbon battery. And Professor Cross, of the department of physics in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Professor effort to catch Querin, still he has not found Rowland, of Johns Hopkins, two well-known physicists, are quoted by the Boston papers as substantially confirming Dr. Jacques's story, which is, the matter in the hands of private detectives. These therefore, entitled to respectful attention, if not to tratute confidence

The essential part of the Bostonian's apparatus is an iron pot, caustic soda kept in melten state by the application of gentle heat, a stick of carbon immersed in the same, and a jet of air forced into the bottom of the liquid through an iron tube. If wires be led away from the iron pot and the carbon stick and be connected, a current of electricity will be found flowing in them. The oxygen of part of the injected air is supposed to combine with the carbon, producing carbonic acid, which escapes in gaseous form. No solid residue or ashes result from this combustion, and no additional heat is developed. Theoretically, the union of the oxygen and carbon is accomplished not in a direct way, but an indirect. That is to say, the gas combines first with the electrolyte, or soda, and the compound then works on the carbon. But the soda undergoes no permanent chemical change or deterioration, and need not be renewed

works on the carbon. But the soda undergoes no permanent chemical change or deterioration, and need not be renewed.

A sultable number of such cells as this having been associated and put into operation, the electric current derived therefrom can be made to perform work of any kind. In passing, it should be remarked that a single cell gives what the electricians call volume, or amperes, but with a low voltage. By employing enough cells, however, and connecting them properly, any desired voltage can be secured. Dr. Jacques, for instance, has taken 190 iron pots, each 12 inches deep and 1½ inches in diameter, arranged them in ten rows of ten each over a grate inclosed with brick, and run a wire from the carbon of every cell to the pot of the next one. In this way he is said to have operated thirty sixteen-candle-power incandescent lamps for nearly nine-teen hours, with a consumption in the pots of only eight pounds of coal. The current, being measured with the proper instruments, averaged 30 volts and its amperes. Dr. Jacques pronounces this result about ten times as good as that obtained from an ordinary steam engine and dynamo plant. Says "The Boston Herald":

"It may be well to consider the probable industrial effects of this startling discovery. It is not that 'two blades of grars are to grow where only one grew before,' but that ten units of energy are to be derived from the same lump of coal that furnishes but one now, and this at a greatly reduced first cost for construction of plant and for attendance thereafter. Boilers, engines and dynamos are complicated and costly. They are continually getting out of order, and require constant attention and frequent repair. A 100-horse-power electric plant of the usual type would be very cheap at \$10,000, and it must be sultably housed, with engine and boiler rooms separate. There are large amounts of coal to be handled, ashes to be removed and disposed of, water to be paid for, and endless supplies to be provided. And the result is 5 per cent of the potential energy

Probably one of the most unpopular trips in the uncomfortable motion of the cross-channel steamers American traveller would have preferred to wait at Dover for a smooth sea were it not for the uncom-Lord Warden Hotel formerly had only its antiquity to recommend it, but the tourist will find this sea-son that the hand of progress in the shape of the famous Gorden Hotel Company, which has acquired the Lord Warden Hotel, has completely modernized the premises. fortable hotel accommodations there. The historical

MARRIAGE A BASIS FOR DIVORCE. An application for a divorce has been made to Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court by Elliott

Court in Utah in 1888 and 1889, and is now practising law in this city. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Sandford married again in June, 1887. His second wife, Sarah G. Sandford, left him a few years ago and went to Massachusetts, where she obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. of Augusta. Me. As Mr. Sandford was served only with a notice by publication and did not appear when she obtained the divorce in Massachusetts, he has taken the ground that the divorce is not binding on him in this State, and the basis of his suit for divorce is her marriage to Mr. Milliken. Justice Smyth has reserved als decipion in Mr. Sandford's suit. She has been married since then to Elias Milliken,

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In Malarial and Typhoid Fevers

DR. WM, T. HOWARD, Baltimore, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland, compares

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

with that of the far-famed White Sulphur Springs in Green Brier County, West Virginia, and adds the following:

"Indeed, in a certain class of cases, it is much superfor to the latter. I allude to the abiding debility attendant upon the tardy convalescence from grave acute diseases, and more especially to the CACHEXIA and SEQUELAE incident to MALARIOUS FEVERS in all their grades and varieties, to certain forms of ATONIC DYS-PEPSIA and all the AFFECTIONS PECULIAR PEPSIA and all the AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO WOMEN that are remediable at all by mineral waters. IN SHORT, WERE I CALLED UPON TO STATE FROM WHAT WATERS I HAVE SEEN THE GREATEST AND MOST UNMISTAKABLE AMOUNT OF GOOD ACCRUE IN THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CASES IN A GENERAL WAY, I WOULD UNHESITATINGLY SAY THE BUFFALO SPRINGS, in Mecklemburg County, Virginia."

DR. O. F. MANSON of Richmond, Va., Pro-fersor of General Pathology and Physiology in the Medical College of Virginia: observed marked sanative effects from

Buffalo Lithia Water

in MALARIAL CACHEXIA, ATONIC DYSPEP-SIA, some of the PECULIAR AFFECTIONS of WOMEN, HYSTERIA, ANAEMIA, HYPOCHON-DRIASIS, Cardiae Palpitations, etc. IT HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY EFFICACIOUS in CHRONIC INTERMITTENT FEVER, NU-MERGUS CASES OF THIS CHARACTER, WILLIES LAD, OPSTINATELY WITCHESTOOD WHICH HAD OBSTINATELY WITHSTOOD THE USUAL REMEDIES, HAVING BEEN RE-STORED TO PERFECT HEALTH IN A BRIEF SPACE OF TIME BY A SOJOURN AT THE SPRINGS."

DR. Z. M. PASCALL of Oxford, N. C.: "In

Buffalo Lithia Water

more remarkable than in MALARIAL POISON-ING. IN THIS CLASS OF DISEASE IT IS IN-COMPARABLY SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MINERAL WATER OF WHICH I HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE. IN CHRONIC INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVERS IT IS ESPECIALLY EFFICACIOUS, AND IT IS NOT UNUSUAL THAT SUFFERERS FROM THESE MALADIES FIND RELIEF FROM A VISIT TO THESE SPRINGS AFTER A FAILURE OF ALL THE ORDINARY RESOURCES."

DR. WM. B. TOWLES, Professor of Materials, University of Virginia: "In Change INTERMITTENT FEVERS I have known

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

to afford relief after a total failure of the treatment of the profession." DR. JOHN W. WILLIAMSON, By

"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

meets some most important indication is the treatment of TYPHOID FEVER. Of pure importance, it affords a guarantee of pure water. It aids digestion, and prevents and allays rauses and thus prevents and allays rauses and thus the integrity of the stomach. It insure the integrity of the stomach, it insure the integrity of the stomach. It is a gentle case sion of the bladder. It is a gentle case is the NERVOUS SYSTEM, and a PERMANNINERVE TONIC, and is especially valued to cases where quinine and other tonic mades are not well borne by the stomach.

DR. B. F. HOPKINS of the Warm bond of Virginia DR. B. F. HOPKINS of the Warm for Va., Member Medical Society of Virginia: Ta C.—, 20 years of age, was prostrated by a vere attack of TYPHOID FEVER, which as followed by URAEMIA, developing itself at a expiration of two menths. The attendant sectors were such as to excite serious apprehence. toms were such as to excite serious appreh and proved wholly unamenable to the tre indicated in the case; the patient grew greats worse, UNTIL I REGARDED HER CONDITION AS HOPELESS. At this time a friend of young lady suggested the

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Satisfied that no injury could result from it in I gladly adopted the suggestion. The result is a matter of equal gratification and astonisms. Under the influence of the Water the Moss promptly resumed a healthy action. The DROWSINESS DISAPPEARED, and is in weeks the patient was up and walking about a house, which she had not been able to do be for several months, and her improvement a tinued until she was in usual health." DR. J. T. ATTERBURY of Estell, Min.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

an invaluable agent in the treatment of MAL-RIOUS FEVERS AND THEIR CACHEMIA AND SEQUELS. Indeed, it is WELL-NIGH SPA-CIFIC IN DISEASES OF THIS CHARACTE AND I BELIEVE THAT PERSONS RESDING IN THE MOST MALARIOUS DISTRICT MIGHT FIND IMMUNITY FROM MALARIOUS FEVERS AND THEIR ATTENDANT EVILLA FROM THE USE OF THIS WATER."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Is for sale by Druggists and Grocers generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, \$56, 6. b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent FREE on application. Springs open for guess from June 15 to Oct 1. Address

Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va. ON THE ATLANTIC AND DANVILLE R. R.

MAKERS OF BOGUS COIN.

AN ITALIAN AND HIS WIFE ARRESTED AND A COUNTERFEITING OUTFIT FOUND.

George R. Bagg, in charge of the local Secret Service Bureau, has received numerous complaints from East Side storekeepers recently regarding the circuof which had been passed upon them or their employes by an Italian woman about thirty years old. Their descriptions of her appearance were practically the same, and from them the Secret Service officers identified her as Mrs. Mary Leimo, Agents Hazen and McManus found that Lorenzo Leimo and his wife Mary were living in Twelfth-st., between Firstave. and Avenue A. Mrs. Leimo was arrested Wednesday night by Agents Esquirell and Hazen, and Agents Flynn and McManus made a raid upon her apartments. There they arrested Lorenzo Leimo, and found a complete counterfeiting outfit

and a number of newly-made twenty-five-cent and a hunder pieces.

The Leimos were in the counterfeiting business are back as 1887, when they were arrested in New-Haven, Conn. for making and passing spu-rious coin. They were convicted and served a term rious coin. They came to this city after their

of imprisonment. They came to this city after their release, and for a time were lost sight of by the Government officers.

Leimo and his wife were arraigned before Commiscioner Alexander yesterday afternoon, and held in \$5,000 ball each for examination to-morrow morning next at 10 o'clock.

A WRENCH IN THE VALVE.

THE ENGINEER OF THE TUG ROBERT HADDON ACCUSED BEFORE THE INSPECTORS OF STEAM VESSELS,

Some time ago the attention of Captain Samuel G. Fairchild and Wellam H. Barrett, the local United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels, was called to a rumor that whenever the tugboat Robert Haddon got a large tow the safety valve of the boiler was plugged for the purpose of increasing the tug's drawing

The Robert Haddon, which is owned by the Meyers Excursion and Navigation Company, was closely watched by order of the inspectors, and as a result Elbert M. Dodge, engineer of the tug, was summoned to appear before the inspectors, and the inquiry was begun yesterday morning. The tugboat, in accordance with the Government

test of her botter, was allowed to carry only eighty pounds of steam, and to prevent any violation of this the inspectors had caused a lock valve to be placed on the boiler, the keys of which were kept by the Government officials. Notwithstanding this precau-Government officials. Notwithstanding this precau-tion it was discovered that the Haddon frequently carried more steam than the law allowed.

Last Saturday a letter was sent to the inspectors, warning them that the Haddon would blow up some day, and on Monday last, when the tugboat tied up at Eleventh-st, Hoboken, Assistant Boller Inspect-or Andrew H. Pitchfield went on board. He reported that he had found the safety valve plugged with a wrench.

wrench.
To the inspectors yesterday morning the engineer, Dodge, admitted that he had plugged the steam valve with a wrench, but said it had been plugged only about fifteen minutes before the boiler inspector made the discovery. The engineer said he had simply been experimenting, and he begged inspectors Fairchild and Barrett reserved decision.

THE NEW-YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

ITS TENTH ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS-A STEADY GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP. The New-York Library Club held its tenth annual

meeting and election of officers in the chapel of the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East Fifteenth-st., yesterday afternoon, with a good attendance. The library training class of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, consisting of twenty members, were there in charge of Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Instructor of the class, who is also secretary of the Library Club. The meeting was presided over by President W. A. Stevens, who is the librarian of the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian

The election of Miss Mary E. Cragie, president of the Brooklyn Public Library Association, was received with evidences of gratification, as Miss Cragie had been hesitating as to whether she should join the New-York Library Club or the State Library Association. S. A. Nelson, assistant librarian of Columbia Col-

lege, read an interesting paper on the history of the New-York Library Club and its work. The club, which was the first of its kind in this country, was organized on June 18, 1885, with thirteen charte members, whose official positions at that time were members, whose official positions at that time were as follows: Melville Dewey, librarian of Columbia College (now secretary of the Beard of Regents), and Mrs. Dewey; Miss Ellen M. Coe, librarian of the New-York Free Circulating Library; W. T. Peoples, librarian of the Mercantile Library; W. T. Peoples, librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association Library; Jacob Schwartz, librarian of the Apprentices' Library; C. A. Nelson, of the Astor Library; the Rev. H. M. Bjaird, librarian of the Union Theological Seminary; John McMullin, librarian of the Washington Heights Library; George Hanna, Ebrarian of the Long Island Historical Society; William Augustus White, president of the Brooklyn Library, and R. R. Bowker, publisher of "The Library Journal." The original membership of thirteen has steadily increased until there are now 128 members, who are well-known librarians, and people interested in library work in this city and

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Elegance and good taste are had in hand with factory prices.

surrounding places, including some in Connecticut and New-Jersey.

Miss Elizabeth Tuttle, of the Long Island Rietorical Society, read her annual report as treasured. Officers for the ensuing year were fected as follows: President, Miss Mary W. Plummer libraries of Pratt Institute; vice-presidents, L. Bestrik, librarian of the New-York Free Circulate Library, and William J. C. Berry, librarian of the Medical Bar Association; secretary, Miss Josephin & Rabbone; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Tuttle.

FLOWERS OF WOOD AND FIELD.

ITS KIND. Spring wild flowers of every family, from the lab violet of the woods to the early meadow-rue and swamp marigold, now fill the Alumnae Labrary at the Normal College. Most of the bioseons was gathered by the members of the Alumnae Science Class, of which Mrs. John I. Northrop, president have made trips to Staten Island, Bartow-co-b Sound and along the line of the New-York and Pa nam Railroad to the nomes of beautiful and nor specimens. A few of the flowers which are as

Jersey and New-England.

Branches of snowy dogwood and drooping hom chestnut blooms stand in tall vases on the saint and cabinets. The flowers of the exhibition are ranged on several tables, in botanical order and of them have been taken up carefully by the roots and stand in the earth in which they gree. All are plainty labelled with their botanical and familiar names. Among the larer specimens are the wind wiburnum, the scarlet eninted-cap, from New-Jenz, and the cypripedium, or pink laly's super of the orchid family. There is a good collection of tens of which the hart's-tongue and the odd little of the control ranged on several tables, in botanical order. Sm

WORK OF PUPILS IN DESIGN.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION BY THE STUDENTS OF THE

NATIONAL ACADEMY. At the National Academy of Design, Fourth-are and Twenty-third-st., yesierday, was held the an-nual exhibition of the works of the students in the Department of Schools. The doors opened at \$ 1 and and closed at 10 p. m. Several hundred paintings and charcoal drawings formed the exhibition Medals for the best work along the different line will be awarded to-night by the Council, which made its examination before the exhibition was opened for

the public yesterday. In the lists of the students of the National Academy for the last sixty years will be found the name of nearly all the most prominent artists in America The schools are in session day and evening from the first Monday in October until the middle of May, and offer every facility for study and advancement that students. The day classes are in charge of France C. Jones, N. A., and the night classes are in charge of France of Edgar M. Ward, N. A. There are day life as night life classes, also portrait painting, still its sketch and composition classes. Instruction a stetching is given by James D. Smillie and in modeling by Olin L. Warner, N. A. Every year lecture as properties are given by Frederick Dielman, N. A. perspective are given by Frederick Dielman, N. A. The Suydam and Ellist medals in silver the first and are awarded at the close of each year in the first and antique classes for the best drawing.

The Committee of the class. Money prizes are given from the Haligarten School Fund for the best graftin the painting and composition classes. The schools are in session day and evening from the from the Haligarten School Fund for the less in the painting and composition classes.

The Council of the National Academy of the Martin and the Committee of Awari, which constitutes the Committee of Awari, woodposed of Thomas W. Wood, James M. Hart, Wolff and Congret H. Smillie, James D. Smillie, Bourn Moran, Olin L. Warner, Walter Shirlaw, J. Carroll Beckwith and Robert Hum.

HEBREW ASSOCIATION'S ELECTION.

The annual election of directors of the Young
The annual election of directors of the Young
Men's Hebrew Association will be held at Ne. III
East Fifty-ninth-st., on Sunday afternoon. The
polls will be open from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock in the
polls will be open from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock in the Seven directors for three years, in place of Robell Cohn, Levi Hershfield, Dr. S. Newton Leo, Solous Leopold, Julius Levy, Edwin M. Schwarz and Mers A. Stein, whose term of office will expire, on director for two years, in place of Oscar I. Mayer, resigned. afternoon. The following vacancies are to be

resigned.

The annual meeting of the association for the reception of the annual reports of the officers and auditors, the election of officers for the very ear, and the transaction of such other business wall be properly brought before the meeting will be held on the same day, at 3.55 o'clock in the afternoon.

TO WEEKLY TRIBUNE ADVERTISERS It is necessary for advertisers to have in the office for The Weekly Tribune bet day noon.